NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIEIOR.

OFFICE N. W. CONNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

MIRLO & GARDEN, Broadway. - SATATRILA. WALLAUK'S THEATER, Broadway, -- Laires Tesasues

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, -Isloway

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE Broadway. - SUDORN NEW HOWERY THEATRE. Bowery .- EDGEWORTH BESS

BOWLPY THEATRE, Bowers, -Machany-Frency Spr THEATER PRANCAIS, Niblo's Saloon-Lucus, Drawn

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, -MINNIE

BUVAGES MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 472 Broad-

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - ETBIOPIAN

SHOADWAY MENAGERIE, Broadway. Living Wills PANYOWARA BOULEROUSES AND

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. -EIMIGHAN HONGS, DANCKS, BURLESGUES, &C.

New York, Tuesday, February 24, 1863.

THE SITUATION

As we announced a few days ago, the mortar boats of the expedition against Vicksburg were towed into position on the 18th inst.; and we now learn by despatches from Memphis that they opened fire upon the city on that day, which was answered by the rebel batteries, three in number. The position of the gunboats was found to be too much exposed to the fire of the enemy, and they accordingly withdrew to a safer place, from which they renewed the bombardment. The result of this initiatory attack upon Vicksburg is not reported; but the fact that it has fairly commenced prepares us for news of a lively time around the great rebel stronghold in the Southwest.

General Hooker visited Washington yesterday. There is no news from his army on the Rappuhannock is ter than that already published. The snow sterm there was very heavy, and will keep the roads in an impassable condition for many days

From the West we do not receive any intelligeace further than the movements of our gamboats at Vicksburg above referred to. The army of General Rosecrans appears to be taking no decisive action for the past few days.

Our news from the South to-day indicates that the rebets are inclined to stake their last chance upon the approaching attack upon Charleston, which they declare to be impregnable. The blow that is about to fall, says the Charleston Mercury, " may be the last we shall receive in the struggle for our independence, but it will be dealt with the strength of despair. The foe comes with the avowed purpose to sack our homes and plough our streets with his round shot; and, should his power prove equal to his malice, that will be no empty threat. We are ready for the ordeal." They threaten us with their matchless little squadron of iron-clads, which are about to obtain the long desired opportunity of encountering the "Yankee" vessels. The Southern journals also auticipate an immediate assault by our forces upon Savannah and Vicksburg, and they talk very confidently, of course, about the capacity of the rebels to defend them.

The Richmond Examiner save that the greater portion of General Hooker's army, 25,000 in num-Newport's News. The policy of Louis Napoleon is treated by the same journal with distrust and suspic on. It says that he will give no aid to the Southern confederacy unless it is pushed to the wall by its enemies, and is ready to fall into his arms in the hour of its great necessity, as Sardinia and Turkey did, and that it will be his tool for many years afterwards.

The Richmond papers put down their loss at Fort Donelson at pinety-eight men, and they claim the capture of eighty prisoners, and the destruction of one transport. The rebel General Gustava. W. Smith is reported to have resigned his commission in consequence of being recalled from his command in North Carolina and General French being appointed in his place. Governor Letcher, of Virginia, has ordered the imprisonment at hard labor in the Richmond Penitentiary of the Union officers, Captain Damron and another, as retaliation for the incarceration of two rebel officers in the Penitentiary at Washington.

Our European files by the Canada, at Boston, which were delivered in this city yesterday evening, enable us to publish to-day full reports of the speeches delivered in the British Parliament on the 5th inst. respecting the American war and faceign mediation. We had already given a synopsis of the addresses, telegraphed from Halifax; but the relative details of the remarks made by Earl Derby, Earl Russell, Earl Grey, Earl Carnarvon and Mr. Disraeli on that occasion will be found of great interest and importance.

CONGRESS

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Willey presented a resolution from the Constitutional Convention of West Virginia, accepting the constitution as amended by Congress, and also resolutions asking for an appropriation in compensation for the emancipation of slaves in West Virginia. Mr. Collamer called up the resolution relative to the payment of foreign postage in coin, and offered a anhabitute authorizing the Postmaster General to take such measures as he may deem necessary to provide for the payment in coin of the balances against the United States. The substitute was ac cepted and the resolution adonted. After dis posing of several unimportant subjects, the bill relative to the discharge of State prisoners and authorizing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus was taken up and passed by a vote of twenty-four against thirteen.

In the House of Representatives, the report of the Committee on Elections, adverse to the claim of Mr. Jennings Piggott to represent the Second Congressional district of North Carolina, was ac ted. The Naval Appropriation bill was taken O, and several Senate amendments not being con | that a long war would ruin them, even if it

ourred in, the bill will be returned to that body. ation of the Senate bill enrolling and calling out the national militia was then resumed. Amendments were cut off by the ordering of the previous question, but an exciting and acrimonious discussion was kept up till after eleven o'clock ut night.

WISCRLIANTONS NEWS The one hundred and thirty-first anniversary the Rirthday of the immortal Washington was celebrated in this city yesterday with considerable spirit and enthusiasm. During the day the town was made gay with profuse displays of the national bunting and enlivened by military parades. In the evening there were two patriotic banquets a the St. Nicholas Hotel, one given by the municipal authorities and the other by the printers There were also grand pyrotechnic exhibitions in the City Hall Park and Union square. The livery stable keepers of this city have

effected a permanent organization for the purpose of raising their prices to a standard to suit the times. Their proposed changes in their rates were published in the HERALD about three weeks

According to the City Inspector's report, there vere 455 deaths in the city during the past weeka decrease of 33 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 55 more than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The re-capitulation table gives 1 death of alcoholism, 1 of disease of the bones, joints, &c.; 95 of the brain and nerves, 5 of the generative organs, 12 of the heart and blood vessels, 208 of the lungs, throat, &c.; 2 o fevers, 11 premature births, 49 of diseases of the tomach, bowels and other digestive organs; 26 o uncertain seat and general fevers, 4 of diseases of the urinary organs, and 10 from violent causes England, 79 of Ireland, 16 of Germany, and the palance of various foreign countries.

The stock market was active and prices were higher yesterday throughout the list. Coupon sixes touched par, and Krie and the Western shares were all wanted at an advance. The mouey market was easy at 6 a 7 per cent. Gold rose to 165, closing 164% bid. Exchange closed at 180 a 181. The bank return shows an increase of \$2,382,378 in deposits and \$232,288 in loans, and a decline of \$445,046 in specie.

Owing to the suspension of business at the Product Exchange, there were very light transactions reported in breadstuffs and provisions yesterday, though, under the influence of the advance in gold and sterling exchange, prices tended upward. Cotton was in more demand, a 89c. a 90c. for middlings. The sales of oils, whiskey and groceries were quite moderate, at rising rates. Heavier operations were reported in teas, spices and raisins, as ikewise in wool and tobacco, which were quoted some shipowners were asking very full rates. The movement tures, either in the extent of the day's business or in the tively dull one to general trade.

The Dangers of the Crisis-Our National Finances and the Attitude of the North-

Whoever has attentively read the clear, calm and masterly speech of Mr. Spaulding, of this State, upon the new Bank bill, cannot fail to be deeply impressed with the gravity of the situation, and the fearful responsibility that devolves on those to whom the management of the war for the Union is entrusted. From the enormous expenditures and the railroad speed with which we are running into debt (two millions and a half per day), he shows that there is an absolute necessity for unanimity, and for such a vigorous prosecution of the war as will bring it to the most speedy termination that is possible. Every day that the war is prolonged the daily debt is being increased, and it must be paid by taxation in some form or other. The government is spending at a fearful rate the accumulations of former years of prosperity.

Already the tax is beginning to be felt by the people; but as the war is procrestinated and the debt increased the burden will become mere and more grievous, till at last it is intole rable. The present taxation can be paid with comparative ease, "running along, as we are, at forty miles an honr, under the pressure of irredeemable paper." There is now a seeming prosperity in the Eastern and Middle States; but a day of reckoning will surely come.

In addition to the financial difficulty of carrying on a long war of such magnitude, there is another difficulty which is looming up in a very alarming shape, and that is the position and attitude of the Northwest. Without the hearty co-operation of that section of the Union the war would soon be brought to a dead halt. But it cannot be denied that in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and other Northwestern States a feeling of general discontent has grown up, arising from the military blunders at Washington resulting in the failure of campaign after campaign, and from the political blunders perpetrated in the same centre, appearing to change the legitimate objects of the war as announced in the beginning by Congress and the President, and to turn the struggle into a fanatical crusade for the abolition of negro slaverypolicy calculated to unite the people of the Southern States as one man, to render their resistance desperate, and to protract the war to an indefinite period. The Northwestern States entered with enthu-

siasm upon the war, under the idea that it was to be a short one, and that it would result in speedy restoration of the Union under constitution, as it has come down to us from the founders of the government. They cared nothing about the negro. Their interests and their patriotism combined for the Union. Their interests lay both with the East and the South, but far more with the South, the chief and natural market for their agricultural produce. By the war that market was closed against them. It was their interest to have it speedily opened, by bringing the war to a rapid conclusion by the triumph of the Union arms. Their patriotism tended in the same direction. Hence their zeal in the cause. They went heart and soul into the war, in order t make it short. One of their main reliance that it would be of short duration was that the peculiar institution of the South would not be neddled with, except so far as military operations rendered it necessary, and that the sentiment in the Southern States would be de veloped with the progress of our arms. The Northwestern men believed that the Unionist were really in a majority, as would be seen if they had only an opportunity to declare them selves. But if that was the case in the beginning of the war the course of events has com pletely changed it, and there is now no real Union sentiment worth speaking of anywhere south of the Potomac. Hence the Northwestern men are disappointed. They account for the change, and for the determination of the Southern States to fight it out to the bitter end by the change in the political programme at Washington. This change they think separates their patriotism from their interest; for, while the voice of patriotism prompts them to battle on and battle ever

for the Union, the voice of interest whispers

should be successful; for it would consume all their property, while at the same time it would destroy the goose of the South that laid golden eggs for them.

Already the patriotism of the States of the Northwest has been severely tested. We of the Atlantic States can hardly appreciate their situation. They are a purely agricultural population. We are a commercial, trading and mante facturing people. We are making money by the war. This is particularly true of the New England States. The people of the Northwest have no present compensation whatever for their loss of blood and treasure. On the contrary, they are losing money so rapidly that if the war continues long they will be beggared. Those States, bordering, as they do, upon the Upper Mississippi or its tributaries, sent their agricultural produce down the Father of Waters to the plantations bordering on the Lower Mississippi and its tributaries-corn, wheat, flour, hogs, bacon, hams, beeves, butter, eggs, horses and mules, for which in return they received either sugar and molasses or the gold poured into the planters' coffers from every na tion of Europe. Not that the Southern States in the valley of the Mississippi could not have raised for themselves, as they do now, the products sold them by the Northwest, but that it ducts sold them by the recruires, was more profitable to grew cotton, and that the transportation down the Mississipp of cereals and animals was so cheap and conve nient, the navigation being open at all seasons of the year. Thus the people of the Northwest fed and supplied with mules three millions of negroes employed in raising the great Southern staples-sugar, rice, tobacco and cotton, but particularly the last named product. Before the war the price of a mule in Illinois was one hundred and twenty-five dollars in gold. At present, notwithstanding the great deman the animal in our army. the price is only sixty dollars in depreciated currency. The same is true of other agricultural products. A late number of a Minnesota journal quotes prices there as follows:-Flour, four dollars per barrel; corn, ferty-five cents per bushel; dressed hogs. three dollars and twenty-five cents per hundred; bams, four cents per pound; butter, ten cents per pound; eggs, eight cents per dozen, and other articles equally low. In the river counties of Iowa beef is only two dollars and fifty cents per hundred, or at the rate of two and a half cents per pound, and in the same State last winter, not a hundred miles from the Mississippi, pork was sold dressed at less than a dollar per hundred. It is certainly not cheaper now. What is the cause of this, while the same articles are so high in New York? It is the increased cost of railroad transportation. Owing to the closing of the Mississippi by the blockade, the freights offered to the railroads exceed their capacity, and the directors bave enormously increased their rates. Flour, which used to be transported from the towns on the Mississippi by railroad through to New York at ninety cents per barrel, now costs to move it more than thrice the sum ; and as for corn. it costs the price of five bushels to send one to

market.
It will be impossible for the Western farmers to stand this very long; for, bard as is their case, how much barder would it have been had not the demand for our breadstuffs in Europe been so great during the last two years. But, as this arose from the accident of short crops, it is not to be depended on hereafter, and the prospects for the agricultural interest of the Northwest in the event of the continuance of the war are gloomy in the extreme. This accounts for the vehemence with which the mismanagement of the war is assailed by nearly all sections of politicians in that region. It also explains the boldness of the copperheads there, who are growing more numerous and more dangerous every hour, and are loudly calling for the stoppage of the war. These men are not in a majority at present; but, like the radicals in the republican party, they may soon force forward with them men of more moderate counsels, and the consequences may be most

deplorable. financial difficulties and of the menacing attitude of the Northwest, the war for the Union must be prosecuted with the utmost vigor and to a speedy and successful termination. Let the emancipation proclamation be recalled. let everything be abandoned that is calculated to prolong the war, let a policy be adopted in which all can cordially unite, and let General McClellan be put at the head of the War Department at once, and very soon the loyal States will have cause to rejoice in the bappy results. But if the radical programme be not thrown overboard, and the war in consequence be indefinitely prolonged, it will fail signally and suddenly, in the most disastrous manner, and then we may bid an eternal adieu to our once glorious Union, the envy and admiration of the

world. THE "HEALTH, COMPORT AND EFFICIENCY OF THE ARMY."-There is a bill before the Senate entitled "a bill to promote the health, comfort and efficiency of the armies of the United States." which ought to pass without delay. It provides "that the medical department shall unite with the line officers of the army in supervising the cooking within the same, as an im portant sanitary measure," and that "the said medical department shall promulgate to its officers such regulations and instructions as may tend to insure the proper preparation of rations for the soldiers." The necessary cooks to each company, including two subordinate African cooks, are also to be provided under judicious regulations.

Let this bill be passed. We all remember how the British army in the Crimea was wasted away by disease, resulting from the crude and unwholesome rations of the soldiers, until that great culinary philanthropist. Soyer, came among them: and how, as by a miracle, by his cheap but nutritions soups, meats and vegetables, as he cooked them, he restored the sick and re-established health and vigor throughout the army. know, too, that Napoleon and Frederick the Great were as attentive to the proper feeding of their soldiers as to their discipline. Crude provisions, badly prepared, have, perhaps, been as fatal in this war to the soldiers of the Union as the malaria of unhealthy localities or as the bullets of the enemy. We accordingly regard this aforesaid bill upon the subject as involving a great and most desirable reform. Fifty or sixty thousand Africans, as under cooks, may thus be employed in our armies to the best possible advantage; for the good results will practically be better for the army at large than would be the addition of a hundred thousand soldiers under its present hap-hazard, wasteful and unwholesome system of feeding. Let the

The Puture of the United States-Recon-

The debates in the British Parlian that portion of the Queen's speech which refers to the civil war in this country will not mitigate the bitter sense entertained here of the unfairness and hostility of British statesmen in our regard. While must accord to the Queen the fullest credit for the sincerity of the regret expressed by her a the existing condition of things, it is impossible to delude ourselves with the conviction tha this feeling is in any degree participated in by those who took the leading part in these dis cussions.

When we find the ministerial and oppo leaders Earls Russell and Derby in the Lords, and Mr. Disraeli in the Commons-declario it atterly impossible that the Union should be restored, and predicting for us a future of turbulence and anarchy, we are induced to ask to whom this result. if it be ever realized, will be mainly owing Has the policy of non-intervention, on whi they congratulate themselves, been fairly and honestly carried out? Has it not, in fact, ope rated more to our prejudice than open hostility Were they in access against us we could have inflicted injury for injury, and compensated recives for the aid furnished to the rebels By their connivance with the agents of the latter they have caused us as much datage as if they were openly at war with us. They have not only permitted the South to be freely supplied with arms, ammunition and altothing, but with privaleers to prey upon our con merce-a preceeding utterly at variance with laws of nations. The risk and cost of an armed intervention they leave to the French Emperor, of whose designs, a developed in the celebrated letter to Genera Forey, they have long been cognizant. It is the old story of the monkey employing the cat's paw to pull the chestnuts out of the fire-an ignoble part for the rulers of a great nation to

It remains to be seen whether Louis Napoleon will persevere in fulfilling the role thu assigned to him. Lord Derby admits that re cognition of the Southern confederacy necessarily involves an armed intervention in its support, and that Great Britain is not prepared to participate in such a proceeding. She therefore leaves to the French Emperor all its risks, and stands by ready to reap all its advantages. It is possible that, blinded by his ambition, he will continue to ignore the perils foreseen by his astute ally, and plunge France into a protracted and costly war with us. Of one thing he may rest assured: she will leave him to flounder his way unaided through it.

The professions of regret and sympathy tha are habitually expressed for us by English and French statesmen in the discussion of American affairs are all twaddle. It is certain that neithe Lord Derby nor Russell has any feeling of this sort. None are more desirous of seeing the great republic broken up. And yet we are en titled to better treatment at the hands of the public men of both countries. France in her revolutions, and England in her troubles in ndia, not only found on our part no disposition to take advantage of them, but met with ready sympathy from us. Of the three great maritim Powers, Russia is the only one that has manifested a really friendly and cordial disposition towards us since the commencement of the war. Her good offices and belief in our reintegration are all the more gratifying in view of the great part that she herself has to play in the future She no doubt feels that our destiny, like her own, will carry us to a higher point of power and glory than any that we have hitherto reach ed, and that we shall each, on our respective continents, exercise an all-controlling influence

How OVERTURES FROM THE NORTHWEST WOULD BE TREATED BY THE REBELS .- A silly story baging been got up at Mobile, and published in one of the journals of that city, as coming from "a distinguished citizen of one of the Northwestern States." to the effect that "Indiana, Illinois and terms of peace with the Confederate States at all bazards." and that already, "out of McClernand's army of one hundred and fifty thousand men led against Vicksburg, all have deserted but forty thousand," and this extraordinary news having been despatched by telegraph to the rebel capital as "important if true," the Richmond papers comment upon it with the most bitter ridicule. They reject the statement as absurd, and show great anxiety lest anybody should believe it and lest the delusion should demoralize their army and cause the troops to relax their discipline and their efforts at this critical moment.

This is perhaps natural enough; but there is omething more important behind. Not only do these journals scoff at the intelligence as a Yankee vaccord set affort to do mischief to the South, but, assuming for argument's sake that it s true now, or may be hereafter, they repudiate with ineffable scorn all idea of ever uniting with the Northwest upon any terms. The Richmond Empirer, for example—the special organ of Jeff. Davis -- declares, once for all, that as soon as the States of the Northwest recall their troops the confederacy will be willing to make treaties with here: but "as to a union with them under the old flag, or any other, they come two years too That surely ought to satisfy all who talk of restoring the Union by peace. Nor is the organ of the rebel government satisfied with this declaration, but proceeds to insult in advance the people of the Northwest, should they even come to make treaties with them. Let the copperheads see, and all others of the Northwest whom it may concern "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest," what the leading journals of the rebellions States say about peace, or even treaties with the people of that region.

WASRINGTON'S BIRTHDAY NORTH AND SOUTH. is it not a suggestive fact that the rebels at Richmond and throughout the confederacy were celebrating Washington's birthday yesterday with the same vim vigor and splender as the people of New York and the North? Dees not his show that-all local prejudices saide-the people of the North and South still have the ame patriotism and the same heart? Should not this teach us that if the leading extremists of both sections—the leading rebels at the South and the abolitionists at the North were not down the masses of both divisions of our common country would soon require fraternally and eternally? Neither section will give up Washington, the father of the nation; and if ooth would but follow his advice, and "make those mutual concessions which are requisite to the general prosperity," we should have no Washington is still the father of the American people, and the responsibility

of our present troubles rests with those fireeaters at the South who have preferred the teachings of Yancey, and those fauatios at the North who have preferred the example of John Brown, to the conservatism of him who is really first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

THE COSTON HOUSE FRAUM. - The Solicitor of he Treasury recently made a report showing great frauds in the New York Custom House. nd mentioned half a dozen of its employes who were implicated either directly or indirectly in the frauds which have been so much talked about. It is a singular thing that nearly all the persons named have denied publicly any crminality or carelessness, and that, although many of them have been dismissed, no further action has been taken in the affair. It is evident the matter cannot rest here. Either the parties in question are innocent—in which case they have been deeply wronged-or they are guilty and are being shown too much leniency. The fact is, the public have a right to all the details of this affair, which cannot be allowed to remain enveloped, as it now is, in mystery. We demand explanations from the proper parties.

THE SAGACIEV OF JOHN VAN BUREN VINCE CATED.—Last November John Van Buren stoutly advocated as a democratic humanitarian the offering of the clive branch to the rebels; but with the receipt of their deflaut answers, in various forms, from Richmond, he discovered that the only atternative for the Northern demecracy was the vigorous prosecution of the war, and so he boldly and promptly took his position accordingly. The instructive extracts which we have lately published from numerous rebel journals fully confirm the sagacity of Mr. Van Buren in taking this position. The rebels will not have peace upon any other terms than those of a complete thrashing to the one side or the other; and even so, then, let it be. John Van Buren has taken the only road of safety to the Northern democracy.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Bill to Suspend the Writ of Habens Corpus Passed by the Senate.

Discussion in the House on the Conscription Bill.

> &c., WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1983.

it is stated that General Daniel Ulimann, of New York, is to command a negro brigade in Louisiana. He goes out bands. A son of Vice President Hamlin is to be one of is said to be for the purpose of arranging the organization

THE MILITIA BILL IN THE HOUSE The debate in the House upon the Conscription bill was lengthy and animated, amendments being cut off by the several powerful speeches were made by the opposition, who claimed that it is a direct blow against the liberties of the people. The bill was earnestly supported by Messrs. Olin, of New York: Sheffeld, of Rhode Island Campbell, of Pennsylvania, and Bingham, of Ohio, who fairs the extraord mary powers conferred by it over all forters of the rebels. There was warm work between Messrs. Vallandigham and Campbell and Bingham. The latter was extremely sarenstic in replying to his col-league. None of the speakers made it clear what effect the conscription of copperheads and sympathizers with rebellion will have upon our armies when it shall be car-

Considerable inquiry is made here respecting the Minister and Secretary of Legation from Hayti, whose arrival in New York was announced several days ago. It is hinted that they are purposely kept back until Congress adjourns, in the fear that their debut in Washing

GENERAL HOOKER IN TOWN. Major General Hooker was at Willard's to day.

THE WOOL TRADE ON THE RAPPAHANNE en in the habit of trading negroes with the enemy for dieen. This contrahand trade in wool has been stopped

THE TAX ON TRANSACTIONS IN GOLD. The Committee on Ways and Manne have decided to day to except California miners from the proposed tax on transactions in gold when the metal first changes hands. UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JEDGE FOR CALIFORNIA.

At the unanimous request of the California Congressional delegation, Non. Staphen J. Field, now third Justice of for that State, vice Judge McAllister, resigned.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

THE STEAMERS ON PER AND PENSACOLA.

The CHAIR presented a communication from the Secreary of the Navy, in response to a resolution of the the steamers Ossipee and Pensacula.

The Casis also presented resolutions from the Legisla-ore of Kansas against any division of the country, and s regard to public land

Hr. Hannis, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a joint resolu-ion from the legislature of New York relative to the

Mr. Chanking, creb. of slaves in West Virginia.

Mr. Chanking, creb. of Mich. from the Committee on omneror, reported a bill relative to the inspection of teamboats.

steamboats.

Mr Collasse, rep. of YL, called up the resolution relative to the payment of cereign postage in onin, and offered a substitute authorizing the fostimater General to take such measures as he may deem nonessary to provide for the payment in conf. of the balances against the United States.

The substitute was accepted and the resolution adopted.
The substitute was accepted and the resolution adopted.
The substitute was accepted and the resolution and the substitution of the starming to the serials, as seen as the same can be in readitiess, the materials proposed by him relating to the medisal sat surgical history of the rebellion, and such other
medical statistics as may be in preparation in his office.
ORGANIZATEN OF INE PACIFIC RAILEARD METHODY AS MILL.

Mr. McDothall, (opp.) of Cal., called up the bill to
attend the Pacific Saliread act.

amend the Pacine Railroad act.

Mr. Forenov, (rep.) of Ransas, offered an amendment
providing that the mer employed to construct the road be
enlisted in military organization, and be controlled by the
company under military laws.

Mr. Moskink, trep.) of Me., thought this a very extraordinary amendment to place these men under military.

Mr. Powerey replied that it was the only way men ould be controlled, they being far beyond courts and civil paradictice.

After further discussion the bill was postponed,
nuc circitation or convenients Notes and source,
Nr. Wison. (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill to prevent the circuitation in the United States of the bonds and
notes of the so-called Confederate States. Referred to the
Committee on Finance.

committee on Finance.

##ANCH MIST IN SEVADA.

Mr. LAYRAM. (opp.) of Cal., introduced a bill to establish a branch mint in Nevada. Referred to the Commit-

lish a branch mint is Nevada. Referred to the Commit-tee on Finance.

Mr. Lane. (rep.) of Kamsas, introduced a bill granting lands to Kansas to indemnify ber citizens for their losses, run because or exart passance are entrements or the man or manks or some properties.

The bill for the descharge of State prigmers were taken

see Loyd Carrison and others in Messachussit; see wors enlisted to defend the forts According is see York Zimer, negroes were enlisted at Fortres be and accredited to Messachusetts. When Indias ther states did not fill up their quotas the delicit as matter to the messachusetts was allowed to fill e-ints by enlisting negroes to delical her forts; and y-mator from Massachusetts (Mr. Wilson) undertakt are the Senate on the patriotism of the democrat He (Mr. Richardson) contended that if the admini-

Willer (Union) or Va., and the Senator allouis the Hon. Sherard Clements. Wilson seconted the correction. But these

Mr. Hastes, (rep.) of N. Y., introduced a bill to fattate the taking of depositions to be used in other or tries.

Mr. Truckertz, (rep.) of Ill., said to did not proposente into the discussion, but wished to meet a few sections made against the bill by those who day after made partisen speeches and pretend to be peculiar graines of the constitution. He defined the infallibility any main as a bidge of the constitution, and claimed at fallibility on himself. He would vote for no bill will be deemed unconstitutional. The Senator from Kento obserts to the power of arrest for political offences, was willing to strike out the words political offences, was willing to strike out the words political offences, was willing to strike out the words political offences, regard to the President to suspend the writ of hatcorpus, he reserved to the various powers already of gated to the President to suspend the writ of hatcorpus he reserved to the various powers already of gated to the President and the Sensitor from Kentuc he believed, voted for it. The government could not carried on an hour if these powers were not delegating a power to attock that the words of the president and the Sensitor from Kentuc he believed, voted for it. The government could not carried on an hour if these powers were not delegating a power to author the courts were open. But what would he take of such a suspension in any place where the local decided of the president to apply to any such state of this Mr. Carties, Cunon; of Va., opposed the passage of bill, arguing that it was a bill to authorize the President made at head of the president under the constitution corrainty or from the indical department, constitution of the many such as the power of the president under the constitution, and serve who doubted the expediency of passing as act where we had been dead to expediency of passing as act where the forms and the provides and th

the resolution passed FRI PORTERS AND THE BAS PARTS AREADYS TO STATE PRINCIPLES AND THE BAS COMPTER.
The Senate then resumed the bill for the disobarg-

poterrix said that he thought he was author-y that in relation to any arrest which had b